

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

Volume 32, Number 40

Campbell, Santa Clara County, California

Thursday, July 4, 1935

The FARMERS CORNER



by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

If you're an average taxpayer, paying your just pro rata of the cost of state government, California's colossal state tax program for the coming biennial period will cost you nearly \$100 per year!

Roughly, your contributions to state government will be "upped" approximately \$25 annually by the new tax proposals which were enacted by the 1935 state legislature.

But your local taxes—if you happen to be a common property owner—should be materially reduced, due to the shift of public utility tax revenues from the state to the county treasuries.

Briefly sketched, such is the story of California's new record-breaking \$376,000,000 state budget—translated into terms of the individual.

Levying new taxes to a total of \$117,500,000 for the two-year period to cancel existing deficits, offset revenue losses and close up the gap between income and outgo, the legislature tapped the pocketbooks of approximately 2,000,000 taxpayers—virtually every wage-earner in the state.

And here's what you must pay, providing you are one of the un-lucky army of 2,000,000:

A 3 per cent sales tax, instead of a 2½ per cent tax, but with exemptions on certain foodstuffs; \$35,500,000 estimated increase in state revenues.

A \$12,000,000 tax on your drinks—hard liquors preferred.

A \$4,000,000 tax on your purchases in chain stores (unless the governor exercises his power of veto).

Increases in bank and corporation franchise taxes totaling \$17,000,000.

Approximately \$3,000,000 increase in inheritance taxes.

More than \$10,000,000 in additional sales tax due to tightening up of the law to prevent evasions.

An income tax of \$21,000,000 (one-fourth of the federal rates).

A state automobile tax of \$1.75 per \$100 on assessed valuation, estimated to yield \$15,000,000. This, however is in lieu of present personal property taxes on automobiles.

Total \$117,500,000 for the two-year period.

On the right side of the ledger, however—at least from the standpoint of the farmer and common property owner generally—is the fact that the legislature refused to levy a state ad valorem, or direct property tax. The state automobile tax, in effect, is an indirect ad valorem, it is true, but in actual operation it will probably be far less dangerous than an actual state property levy.

The danger to the farmer and other holders of real property in the ad valorem tax if it had once been established as a state tax source, would have been the constant threat of rate increases whenever the state felt the need of additional revenues.

To California agriculture, the new state tax program is probably less objectionable than to most groups—for the simple reason that many of the new tax measures will serve to distribute the load. The average California farmer, for example, will not be hard-hit by the new income tax, with its rates of from 1 to 15 per cent, as farm net income is exceedingly low, or will the farmer, except in rare instances, be greatly burdened by the liquor tax, or the inheritance tax.

The farmer will undoubtedly pay a good proportion of the new revenues to be raised by the sales tax, however, with the increase in rate far more than offsetting any savings due to the exemption of staple foodstuffs. And the boosted sales tax rate, together with other amendments to broaden its application and prevent evasions, will provide nearly half of the new income to be raised!

E. B. Scott of Madera is visiting here at the home of his son Jack.

Alvin Long Talks "Kiwanis" at Meet Of Campbell Club

Alvin Long, lieutenant-governor for this Kiwanis division, was the speaker at Tuesday's luncheon, talking on "ideals and objectives." He stated that the California-Nevada district is one of the outstanding sections in international and this division is one of the high ranking ones of the district. This is due largely to the high standards of the clubs and memberships.

First rate clubs stress quality as well as quantity membership. Inter-club relations of this district are most enjoyable and beneficial affairs with all clubs participating.

The clubs all have service programs so necessary to the life of a progressive organization such as this.

Long called attention to the special day programs which add much of interest to the membership. At these meetings emphasis should be placed on the human and idealistic side of life rather than the material.

For a club to be properly functioning it is necessary that the members as well as the club should grow and this ought to be the aim of a good program committee.

H. M. Shadle as chairman reported an enjoyable day at the Kiwanis district picnic Sunday.

Town'snd Club Sponsors Mass Meeting Here

The Campbell chapter of the Townsend club will sponsor a mass meeting here at the grammar school auditorium Sunday, July 7 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Judge Leonard of Santa Cruz, a man well-versed in the topic, will be the principal speaker of the day. The public is cordially invited.

Dr. Cuttings On European Trip

Dr. and Mrs. Windsor Cutting sailed last week for a year's sojourn in Europe, going via the Panama canal.

Dr. Cutting has made a specialty of medical research and was recently awarded a year's scholarship in Europe by the Rockefeller foundation for his experiments in the use of denitrophenol.

He will study in London, visiting in Sweden and Russia. In the latter country he will read a paper on "Proteins" at an international conference of medical men.

He will do his work at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School London, collaborating with Prof. E. C. Dodds who will select the subject of their research.

Dr. Cutting is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cutting of Campbell, a graduate of Campbell high school and of Stanford Medical school in 1932. Mrs. Cutting was one of the nurses at Stanford hospital where she met the doctor during his internship. He has been until recently the resident physician at that hospital.

Many Growers To Dry 'Cots

Many growers of the valley are making preparations for drying their apricots because they declare the cannery prices are not high enough. The pack of apricots is not usually a very large one due to lack of demand, and the canners declare they cannot risk paying a higher price than offered.

From the Little Theater off Times Square, Friday evening at 6:30, over NBC hook-up, another play by Richard Shelley will be given. The title is, "Somewhere, A Girl." Mr. Shelley has had the good fortune of having a number of his plays given over this hook-up.

Mrs. R. E. Stubbe and daughter Yvonne, accompanied by Lorraine Shaves, spent two weeks at Big Basin, returning to Campbell Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cooke and son Billy spent a few days with them.

Letter to Farm Debt Chairmen From the Chief

San Francisco, Calif. July 3, 1935

To Chairmen of County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees

Gentlemen: As you are probably aware through press reports, the governor has signed the Jones Moratorium act and it is now part of the law of California.

I am informed by legal counsel that this new law is not only workable but in some degree will take the place of the Frazier-Lemke amendment declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

Knowing that frequent inquiries are being made to you by anxious farmer-debtors, I believe it will be useful to point out at the present time that so far as those petitioners are concerned, who took advantage of sub-section (s) of section 75, the so-called Frazier-Lemke amendment, the initiative of getting their cases restored to a different status lies both with them and with their creditors.

In this connection, there is now a case before the United States district court here in which an order has been signed on petition of the debtor, re-referring his case to the conciliation commissioner, thereby placing him under section 75.

Accompanying this order of reference is a restraining order preventing an advertised foreclosure on his property. Such action had to be initiated by the debtor himself, since under sub-section (s) the case had passed from the jurisdiction of the conciliation commissioner, and can be restored to him only on order of the court.

If a petition for dismissal is filed by the creditor, I understand that the court has no alternative in the matter but must dismiss the case, thereby placing the petitioner again under the jurisdiction of the state courts and subject to whatever action might be taken against him before he filed under section 75.

Also, it may be pointed out that under the regular bankruptcy practice the petitioner, who has gone under sub-section (s), may avail himself of the regular bankruptcy proceedings.

If there are any further questions regarding this procedure not covered by this letter, I shall endeavor to secure for you the desired information.

T. C. Tucker, Chmn., Calif. Farm Debt Adjustment Com.

Funeral Services For N. Galbraith To be Held Sat.

Nathan B. Galbraith of Hillsdale avenue passed away at his home July 3 after a lingering illness. He had been up and about from time to time during his siege and was apparently on the mend when the collapse came.

Mr. Galbraith was a highly respected member of both Odd Fellow and Masonic lodges, the latter in Campbell, and friends had visited him regularly.

Funeral services will be conducted by Charity lodge F. & A. M. at the funeral parlors of the San Jose Undertaking company Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Oak Hill cemetery.

Deceased was a native of Missouri, aged 78 years, and is survived by his wife, Frances, and a brother of Springfield, Mo.

Rebekahs Seat New Officers

Ada Rebekah lodge held its semi-annual installation Tuesday evening, the following officers being posted by Mrs. Pearl Bishop of Santa Clara, district deputy president:

Mrs. Fred Jones, noble grand; Mrs. Ada Williams, vice grand; Mrs. Lillian Ohlen, R.S.N.G.; Mrs. Anna Bachman, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Emma Bulmore, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Emma Mayne, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Etta Eddlemon, chaplain; Mrs. Josephine Gray, recording secretary; Mrs. Wilmae Lea, corresponding secretary; Miss Lois Bachman, treasurer; Mrs. Myrtle Scott, inside guardian; Walter Smily, outside guardian.

Refreshments were served after the installation ceremonies.

Fred L. Thomas Is Elected to D.A. Presidency

District Attorney Fred L. Thomas has been elected president of California's district attorney association which met last week at Santa Monica.

Mr. Thomas declared the sessions very interesting and instructive. He was questioned by many attorneys regarding the Lamson case.

Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Merrill and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gibson motored to Yosemite Saturday for the week-end.

Local Cannery Refuse Problem Satisfactorily Handled Says Merrill

Horticulturist Is Honored With Birthday Picnic

Mrs. Jessie McChesney honored her father, Horace G. Keesling, on the occasion of his birthday last week Wednesday, with a picnic in the attractive gardens of her home on Fruitdale avenue.

More than 80 guests, members of the Santa Clara County Flower Lovers club, and of other flower clubs of the county, were present to enjoy the happy occasion and extend their congratulations and good wishes, together with cards and gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Keesling are pioneer residents of the community and are ardent members of the Flower Lovers club. For a number of years Mr. Keesling has edited the farm section of the Mercury Herald which chronicles the doings of the clubs, and contains many valuable suggestions to both ranchers and gardeners.

Mrs. Gardner Is Hostess to Her Card Club

Mrs. Herbert Gardner entertained the members and friends of her bridge club at her home on North Union avenue last Thursday evening. Three tables were in play and prizes were won by Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Lillian Ohlen, Mrs. Grace Gardner, Mrs. Richard Knappen and Miss Gertrude Boehme.

Other guests enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Gardner were Mrs. Julius Bachman, Mrs. Gayno Eddlemon, Mrs. Horace Lea, Mrs. Pearl Campbell, Mrs. Al West and Mrs. Percy Dunlap.

Campbell radio fans had the pleasure Sunday morning of hearing Miss Ruth Matteson as leading lady with Joe Brown on the Lux hour. When Mr. Brown learned that Miss Matteson was in the east he asked that she be given the lead with him in "Elmer the Great." Miss Matteson is a Campbell girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Matteson of Cambrian. She is playing in a stock company at Southampton, Mass.

Back o' the Flats

By Percy Crosby



Readers of the Press will remember the controversy which arose last year in Campbell relative to the disposition of cannery waste. By cannery waste it is meant the peelings and cuttings from the preparation rooms of the different canneries. This should not be confused with the ordinary domestic sewage which is and has been with very few exceptions, adequately cared for by the canneries. For many years this community has been a fruit canning center and the problem of satisfactorily caring for the cannery waste has taxed to the utmost the minds of the cannery owners and health authorities. The state board of health, realizing the problem, made many investigations and experiments to gather data on this important subject. This was particularly done in the communities which were located inland and where no sewage disposal system had been established. Inasmuch as Campbell came under that classification, the report of the state board of health pertained very directly to our own local situation. It is most interesting to note the findings of the board and particularly so when one realizes that part of the experiment was tried here with excellent results and with no complaints from anyone. In fact it was not generally known that it was being done. Another interesting fact is, that in the early years of canning in Campbell, all cannery wastes were disposed of by the drying method and it was not until someone started heaping this waste into large piles, that any complaint was made. There is no disputing the fact that last year and the year before, care was not taken to spread the waste and as a result fermentation and putrefaction occurred which was a distinct nuisance to everyone.

Early this year those vitally interested in the industries of Campbell and realizing their economic value to its citizens set about to remedy last year's troubles and prevent any further nuisance being created. As a result, a meeting was recently held at which there were representatives of the state, county and local boards of health, operators of the canneries and a health inspector. A thorough discussion was had and it was decided to haul all the wastes a distance from town and to use the bed of the creek as a drying ground. This method has proven entirely satisfactory in other localities and there is no reason why it should not do the same here. This waste will be spread very thinly and sprinkled with lime and allowed to dry. The whole procedure will be supervised by competent men employed by the canneries. The area will be inspected at regular intervals and a complete check-up made.

It is earnestly hoped that all of the citizens will get behind the new sanitation district movement which, if put into effect, will forever solve all of the problems of sewage disposal. The petitions calling for the election to form such a district will soon be circulated and all of those who are really interested in better sanitary conditions will have an opportunity of registering their approval.

There is a possibility that the apricot and pear peelings will be hauled to a distillery for the manufacture of commercial alcohol, and if this is done it will greatly simplify our local disposal problem.

In conclusion let it be said that every effort is being made to eliminate past errors and to give a satisfactory method of disposing of the industrial wastes until such time as a proper system is established, remembering at the same time that we must all cooperate to produce the best results.

Walter I. Merrill, M. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sundstrom and sons Andrew and Gordon, and daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen of Beresford, S. D., were guests last Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitman. Andrew Sundstrom is president of the national organization of Future Farmers of America and is travelling in his official capacity.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Nye Committee Points Need of Protecting Defense Funds From Shipbuilders—Congress Divorces Tax-the-Rich Bill From Nuisance Tax.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SENATOR NYE of North Dakota and his committee on munitions do not have a very high opinion of American shipbuilders and they feel that strong legislation is needed "to keep them from confusing public defense needs with their private pocket books." Therefore the committee, in a preliminary report, asks that laws be enacted to do these things:

1. Prevent "collusion" in bidding for navy construction jobs.

2. Prevent American patents from getting into the hands of foreign powers.

3. Limit profits to 5 per cent of the total cost to the government, in cases where the government assumes the risks of the enterprise, or to 10 per cent where the government does not.

4. Requiring the shipbuilders' "lobbyists" register with the government and disclose their income and expenditures.

The committee finds, in the matter of collusion, that there was "telepathy" among shipyard officials so that in bidding for many contracts each concern was able to get the contracts at a profit of 36 per cent. It says the navy has been at the mercy of the shipyards in preparing plans for war vessels and also in determining what were fair prices.

"A series of bids are put before the navy," the report recites, "and the navy has to take the low one and the taxpayers have to hope and pray that the low one is somewhere within a few million dollars of being reasonable."

Construction of naval vessels is declared to be more costly in private yards than in government yards.

"While the evidence is not all in," the report says, "the indications are that the private yards cost the government from one to two million dollars more per cruiser than the navy yards."

The committee charges big shipbuilders with breaking up the Geneva naval limitation conference in 1927 and immediately launching a price-increase campaign that "made profits of 35 and 25.4 and 36.9 per cent on the cruisers."

LEGISLATIVE administration leaders, for a while in a frenzy of anxiety to hitch the President's tax-the-rich program to the resolution extending the so-called "nuisance" excise taxes, thus speeding it through the Washington legislative factory in four days, suddenly disclaimed any intention of such procedure, and let the \$500,000,000 tax extension ride along unopposed. Congress will consider the new taxation program during early July.

This program is expected to produce some \$340,000,000 in new revenue, principally from inheritance and gift taxes, increased taxes on the highest income brackets, and corporation taxes graduated from 10 per cent to 17½ per cent.

The program has been held up as a sweetmeat to placate the sugar palate of Louisiana's Kingfish. Actually, a wealth of \$340,000,000 shared among 120,000,000 Americans would amount to about \$2.83 a head—all of which would be applied to a public debt of \$29,000,000,000 and a budget of \$8,500,000,000, anyway.

The net taxable worth of the 133 estates which paid taxes based on a valuation of \$1,000,000 each in 1933 was \$284,000,000. If the government had taxed these estates 100 per cent, seizing them entirely, they would have been worth only \$2.37 a head to the American population. If the government confiscated all incomes of more than \$1,000,000 in 1933, it would have taken an army of trucks loaded with small change to distribute it, for each American would get only 45 cents. And the general opinion of administration leaders in the senate was that the taxes obtained from the rich might possibly eliminate the necessity of the "nuisance" taxes after another year.

YOUTH between sixteen and twenty-five will be served \$50,000,000 for a nation-wide job hunt and further training of young men and women to hold jobs after they get them, through President Roosevelt's new "national youth administration," itself administered under the works-relief program by Miss Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, works-progress administrator.

The new organization will endeavor to:

1. Find employment in pri- te

industry for unemployed youth.

2. Train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional employment opportunities.

3. Provide for a continuing attendance at high school and college.

4. Provide work-relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

The average payment for youths on relief work will be \$15 a month; those going to high school would be given \$6 a month, and those attending college \$15 a month.

"I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth," said the President, "because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves."

The problem of what to do with the youth who finishes school, supposedly equipped to make his real start in life, and finds what few jobs there are given to older and married men and women, as well as the youth who is unable to finish school because of poor circumstances, has been one of the most discouraging aspects of the entire depression. The NYA will attempt to remedy it by divisions set up to work with private industry and schools in each state, co-ordinated by national headquarters in Washington.

LIKE most Utopians, the new one in Alaska's Matanuska valley has been reported a nest of discontent; the disillusionment apparently was manifest even quicker than usual in this case. Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin farm families who made up a large share of the recent expedition to begin life anew in the North Pacific territory drafted a list of grievances for the FERA trouble shooter, Eugene Carr.

Many of them said the project was misrepresented, that the land is poor and that housing is not what they were led to believe it would be. Neither are medical service, school facilities, seeds disbursed for planting, the climate and prices for groceries measuring up to advance word-pictures. There is considerable jealousy existing over the distribution of farm land. And to top it all off, the Utopians want government pay for the work they are doing to make new homes for their social and economic rejuvenation.

Protests would get no sympathy unless he found them justified, said Eugene Carr.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON, once ambitious to direct the \$3,000,000,000 public works program, was named to direct a comparatively small part of the President's new \$4,000,000,000 works-relief schedule. As director of works-relief in New York city, he will co-ordinate the program in that area.

With the famed fighting jaw determinedly set, he revealed the four conditions under which he accepted the new job:

He will get no pay, only \$7,800 a year for his expenses. (He got \$6,000 a year for this purpose during most of his time as keeper of the Blue Eagle.) His job will end October 1, unless he and the administration agree that it shall continue. He will devote a minimum of four days a week to his official duties. And he will consult with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as far as possible, but will be responsible to Harry L. Hopkins alone.

NEW YORK'S Harlem and its kindred negro populations throughout the land resounded in jubilation, with chicken an' ham in eberv fryin' pan and juniper juice flowing freely, as Joe Louis, the first great brown hope of pugilism since Jack Johnson, established himself as a real threat to the world's heavyweight boxing championship.

Showing ring generalship far beyond his brief professional experience, boxing ability conspicuous by its absence from the heavy-weight ranks since the days of Corbett, and a wallop like the kick of a cotton-belt mule, the dusky Detroit cut Primo Carnera, Italian human skyscraper, to ribbons for five rounds, knocking him down three times in the sixth, and was declared the winner by technical knock-out in a bout at the Yankee stadium.

Louis, former golden gloves champion, will probably meet Baer and Schmeling before getting a crack at Champion James J. Braddock's title.

DESPITE Germany's promise never again to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare, France entered an immediate and strong protest to the reich's bilateral pact with Great Britain, permitting Germany to increase naval tonnage. Capt. Anthony Eden was hurried over to Paris to explain the British action and justify it. Premier Laval told him that the French national doctrine was and would continue to be that organization of collective security must precede any legalization of German rearmament.

Captain Eden then went to Rome and Mussolini told him flatly that he sided with France and could not approve the manner in which the Anglo-German accord was reached without consulting Italy and France.

No more success did Captain Eden have in trying to get Il Duce to submit to a compromise allowing Italy certain concessions in Abyssinia in return for the guarantee that there would be no war with the African monarchy. Mussolini refused to talk about it. Great Britain was faced with two remaining choices: To influence the Abyssinian government to accede to Italian demands in toto or simply give up and let the apparently inevitable war go on. The feeling in diplomatic circles is that England would rather waive her protests than have Italy withdraw from the League of Nations as a result.

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN DIES of Texas has before congress a bill the enactment and enforcement of which would evoke cheers from millions of tax-weary citizens, for it provides for the deportation of about 6,000,000 aliens who are receiving or holding jobs that should be held by citizens who are on the relief rolls. A campaign to get congressional action on this measure has been begun by 155 organizations estimated by Mr. Dies to represent 5,000,000 people, and he says at least 150 congressmen have promised to support the bill. Outlining the provisions of the measure, Mr. Dies said:

"First, it bars all immigration of pioneer immigrants who do not have relatives in this country. "Second, it makes mandatory deportation of 3,500,000 aliens estimated of illegal entry. "Third, it gives about 4,000,000 aliens legally in this country 12 months in which to become citizens or go home. "Fourth, all aliens must secure Labor department permits to work and permits would be issued only when employers show they can't find United States citizens to do the job. "Fifth, it provides for gradual reunion of families not likely to become public charges when the economic situation is improved."

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CITIZENS everywhere were urged by Attorney General Cummings to assist the federal government in "cracking down" on bucket shops which are swindling the public out of millions of dollars. He declared that a nationwide chain is operating. Most of their victims are doctors, lawyers, professors and business men, he said.

"We know the names of the ring leaders," said Mr. Cummings, "but it will take co-operation of both the public and legitimate brokers to put them where they belong—behind the bars."

Most of the victims believe that they have lost their money legitimately, he said, and are afraid of complaining to federal officers because they are in debt after they have been "cleaned."

LABOR policy in a democracy is not a program conceived by a government. It is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage earners and those who employ them in profit-making enterprises must work out together.

So asserts Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in her annual report to congress, and she sets forth these six specific duties of the government in this respect:

1. To do everything in its power to establish minimum basic standards for labor, below which competition should not be permitted to force standards of health, wages and hours.

2. To further peaceful settlements of controversies and relieve labor of the necessity of resorting to strikes in order to secure equitable conditions and the right to be heard.

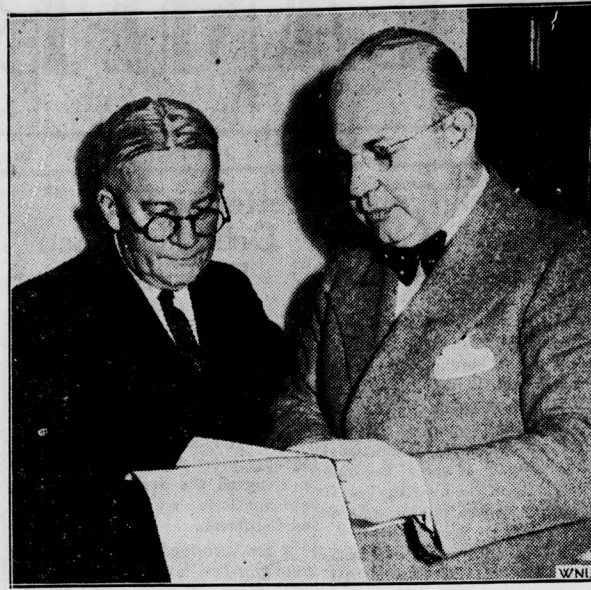
3. Through legislation and fostering co-operation between employers and workers to make every job the best that the human mind can devise as to physical conditions, human relations and wages.

4. To encourage such organization and development of wage earners as will give status and stability to labor as a recognized important group of citizens having a contribution to make to economic and political thought and to the cultural life of the community.

5. To arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any future economic policies.

6. To encourage mutual cooperation between labor and employers in the improvement of production and the development in both groups of a philosophy of self-government.

COUNTY AID PROBE SOUGHT



The new National Emergency Council, a section of President Roosevelt's \$4,000,000,000 Public Works Administration, is preparing to clean up LACRA. Col. J. F. Sears, state director of the emergency council, stated, according to reports, that he is seeking authority from Washington to make a sweeping investigation of the county relief unit. Photo shows Col. J. F. Sears, state director, National Emergency Council (right), as he discusses probable LACRA probe with Hamilton R. Cotton, Democratic leader.

CALIFORNIANS TACKLE PEAK



The 13th assault by mountain climbers on Mt. Waddington, in British Columbia, has been started by California enthusiasts, all members of the Sierra Club. Waddington is nearly 14,000 feet high. The Californians flew by plane from Vancouver, B. C., to Knight Inlet, will carry supplies to a base camp 10,000 feet up, then dash for the peak when weather favors. Let to right, the Sierrans, standing by their supply plane are: Jules M. Eichorn, University of California; David R. Brower, Berkeley; Jack Reidelhuth, San Francisco; William E. Loomis, Boston; Bestor Robinson, Oakland; Don M. Woods, San Jose; Bob Ratcliff, Berkeley; Richard M. Leonard, Oakland.

President Appoints

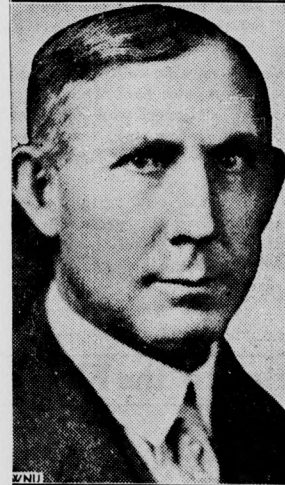


Photo shows Associate Justice John W. Preston of the State Supreme Court who has been nominated by President Roosevelt as special counsel for the Federal government in pending Elk Hills Naval Reserve litigation. He will resign his present post within sixty days to aid the government in its efforts to claim a 640-acre plot of top of Elk Hills, Kern County, one of the richest oil sites in the nation.

ELIGIBILITY TESTS FORCE FAKERS FROM SERA ROLLS

SAN FRANCISCO — (WNU) — Over 4,000 relief "fakers" have vanished from relief rolls here as a result of the SERA's adopting a new check-up system to test the eligibility of persons on relief. Rather than face the exam, 4,169 single men have deserted projects on which they were working. Their action will save the city \$80,000 a month.

The new policy will also discourage drifters from coming to San Francisco. Heretofore the city had been considered a "soft spot" where relief could easily be obtained because of easy eligibility requirements.

Officials pointed out that men were deserting work relief projects in droves rather than work for only 15 per cent bonus above what they getting on plain relief without doing any work.

Two hundred persons were employed last week at the United Packing Corporation's plant as the canning apricot season began in the Porterville and Hanford districts. The plant will employ 400 during the season's peak.

Taps for General



While en route from Sacramento to Los Angeles, Adjutant General Seth E. Howard, California National Guard head, shown above, died of a heart attack. When news of the tragedy reached the Capitol, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Arndt, Howard's chief aide, assumed temporary command of the national guard.

CROWD CHEERS AS BROWNE FREED IN RANCH SLAYING

REDDING — (WNU) — More than 200 persons who packed the courtroom here cheered when Charles A. Browne, Millville rancher, was found not guilty of the murder of Frank Raymond McArthur, Santa Barbara mining engineer.

Browne had admitted the killing, but claimed it had been in self defense when the latter flourished a pistol at his wife's ranch. The only witness to the killing was Browne's divorced wife. She could not testify, however, because a final decree for divorce had not been entered.

Recently Mrs. Browne had transferred her affections from her husband to McArthur. The husband and wife had started divorce proceedings.

Homeless youths from all parts of California are being concentrated at Clyde, Contra Costa County, preparatory to the opening of the country's first Citizens Training Camp for transient juveniles, July 13.

The unsettled dairy situation in the southern part of the state still continues to keep alfalfa prices down. Central and northern California areas report the market holding steady. Quality of alfalfa being produced is good, shipments being made from the Imperial, Antelope, San Joaquin, San Fernando, and Yuma valleys chiefly.

CALIFORNIA News of the Week

Along with word that Washington has ordered the deportation of James Branch, San Francisco communist school director, comes the news that Santa Ana legionnaires are planning to organize a Minute Men group, who will carry on an aggressive campaign of education and information, particularly in agricultural areas, where communists and radical agitators are especially active.

With state and Federal taxes mounting almost with every tick of the clock, taxpayers were glad to hear an economic chirp from Sacramento when Governor Merriam signed the Wright bill, extending for two years the limitations on city, county and state expenditures. The measure provides that no government unit can increase expenditures more than 5 per cent of the previous year's budget total.

California's share of Federal works program appropriations for the next 12 months will be about \$200,000,000, declared Frank Y. McLaughlin, SERA administrator.

On last Monday Californians began carrying a 376 million dollar biennial tax load as measures designed to raise \$15,000,000 in new levies went into effect July 1. Headed by the sales tax, other new levies include income tax, inheritance levy, liquor tax, automobile tax, bank and corporation franchise levy.

Labor unrest in the San Francisco shipping area continues to retard trade and commerce somewhat. Prospects for settlement are still uncertain.

Los Angeles inspectors, police, insurance sleuths and jewelers spent considerable time recently checking fine rugs, silver, furs, diamonds and jewelry valued at \$60,000, and looted from wealthy southern California homes. This was part of the \$200,000 worth of goods stolen by W. N. Deutsch and wife and "fenced" by Daniel Mercer, special bank policeman.

California's new 3 per cent sales tax, as approved by Legislature, governor and the Board of Equalization, has the following rates: From 15 to 49 cents, 1 cent tax; 50 to 83 cents, 2 cents tax; 84 cents to \$1.16, 3 cents tax; \$1.17 to \$1.49, 4 cents tax; \$1.50 to \$1.83, 5 cents, and so on.

A state-wide liquor ring, extending north to Eureka and south to Los Angeles and involving 60 individuals and firms already, is being rounded up after 13 months of investigation by alcohol tax unit agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Fifty-seven illicit still operators have been indicted secretly by the Los Angeles Federal grand jury. James H. Maloney, acting district liquor tax supervisor, said the syndicate operates illegal stills in every section of the state.

With Atty. Gen. U. S. Webb present to direct the state's prosecution forces, the trial to oust Gavin W. Craig from his office of justice of the District Court of Appeals got under way last week in a Los Angeles Superior Court. Judge Jones, Lake County jurist, is hearing the case. First defense move was made by Attorney Daniel M. Hunsaker, who claimed Craig, as justice, could only be removed by State Senate impeachment, a joint resolution of the Legislature, or by recall. The accused was recently convicted on conspiracy charges.

Forty-eight passenger Martin planes, a third larger than the Pan-American Clipper, will carry passengers from Manila to Alameda airport, beginning September, announces V. E. Cheneas, general traffic manager, Pan-American Airways, who recently arrived in San Francisco after a 24,000-mile inspection tour of the company's routes. Fare will be under \$1000.

Eight men, arrested in Eureka's lumber strike riots in which two have been killed, have been held to answer to the Superior Court after preliminary hearings on rioting charges. Defending the eight men was Leo Gallagher, defense lawyer at the recent criminal syndicalism communist trial at Sacramento.

Max Reinhardt of Berlin and Hollywood had to go to Reno to get married. Five minutes after being divorced from Elsa Heims Reinhardt, he married Helene Kalbeck-Thimig, former German actress. A European honeymoon ensues.

Mrs. Christina Fletcher, 104 years old, died at her Berkeley home after a two-week illness.

Seated in a smaller wheel inside a large one, Walter Nilsson, 39, made Los Angeles gape as he piloted his "unicycle" through the city streets recently. The strange invention is a one-wheeled motorcycle, a secret device making the large wheel lean and thereby turn. Nilsson drove the machine 18 miles an hour in second gear, saying it could attain a speed of 100 miles an hour.

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE
© Bell Syndicate-WNU Service

The future, not the past, is going to be your concern from now on.

Instead of worrying about mistakes you have made, big or little, try to arrange that those mistakes will not be made again.

What is done, is done. Profit by it if it has been beneficial.

Forget it if it has been harmful. Try, after this, to do nothing that you will be forced to undo by and by.

If you have the hurry habit, and have suffered by it, proceed with a little more care next time.

If you have neglected your education, don't sit down and whine about it.

There is still time to fit yourself for what you want to do.

I know a great many young men who, because their early training has been neglected, and because they cared more about passing enjoyment than what they might do with their futures have convinced themselves that they are failures, and that it will be futile to try to succeed.

But if they have the will to succeed, they will succeed, even if they have wasted years that should have been devoted to effort.

The important thing is to gain ground, to equip yourself more and more thoroughly for the game.

Every time you make a serious mistake, resolve that that particular mistake shall not be committed again.

Every time you feel ashamed about the time you have wasted, work double-time till the waste has been made up.

I could cite dozens of cases of men who, late in life have begun all over again, and got away with it.

Mark Twain tried piloting till the railroad displaced the Mississippi river, then he turned to gold mining.

He was unsuccessful at gold mining, so he turned to writing.

And at writing he made a great success, and soon was earning more money in a year than he had made in many years spent "finding himself."

If you try to analyze your own mental make-up, you will learn that there is some one thing you can do, and will enjoy doing more than anything else.

"No man can succeed in producing great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself."—James Russell Lowell.

Look to Yourself

One human being you can control—if you try hard enough.

One single career you can guide—that is your own.

If you have children, you can influence them—for a time.

But soon they will get out of leading strings.

Don't fool yourself. Don't, considering somebody else's career, say: "I could do as well as he does, or better, if I tried."

Maybe you could. But you've got to find out. You have a troublesome person on your hands. That's your business.

Look yourself squarely in the face every morning. If you've done mean things, admit it. Don't make excuses.

Being human, you will be prone to criticize other people, but you have no right to. You really know little about them. Restrain your judgment of them until you are sure what their motives are.

As for you, if you are misunderstood—and about half the people in the world imagine that they are—it is your own fault.

You can be frank and honest if you want to. That may not always be easy but it is a thing that can be acquired by practice.

Set a high mark for yourself. Before you condemn others for actions which you think are mean and petty, make sure that you are not doing actions of very much the same kind.

Keep envy out of your system. Keep your sympathy working. You doubtless expect it from others.

Your happiness as you travel through life will depend upon your peace of mind.

You may get hardened after a while, and begin to nurse the notion that if other people cheat and lie, you can get away with it, too.

Maybe you can, but you'll be ashamed of yourself, and feel like a sneak.

I know that there are many respected and venerated people in the world who gain wealth, make friends, and are known as leading citizens.

But among these are many who are aware, down inside of themselves, that they haven't played a straight game, and who, if they had a chance, would start all over again.

But second starts, while they are possible, are about a hundred times as difficult as first starts, so it is very much better to chart the right course in the beginning and stick to it through the voyage.

FARM POULTRY

POULTS MUST HAVE PROPER ATTENTION

Several Valuable Pointers by Poultry Expert.

By O. C. Ufford, Extension Poultryman, Colorado State College, WNU Service.

The raising of turkey poult is different in some respects from raising baby chicks, and there are a number of pertinent points that should be carefully considered. Suggestions to turkey raisers are:

1. Baby poult are much slower in learning to eat than chicks, and a great deal of patience has to be practiced sometimes in order to get them started. Ordinarily a good mash placed before them will attract them. When milk is used as first feed, young poult will not readily take to other feeds.

2. Plenty of hoppers or feeding space is essential.

3. Poult are rapid growers and require a ration that will analyze 25 to 30 per cent protein. They require a great deal more green feed right from the start than do chicks.

4. Any skimping of rations to poult is a mistake. There is a close relationship between the amount and kind of feed a bird consumes and its growth and condition at market time.

5. Poult are apt to crowd and pile up in corners at night and must be watched. A light in the brooder house will help in keeping them spread out.

6. Burlap sacks spread around the brooder at night for poult to rest on, and removed in the morning, are a great convenience in keeping the brooder house clean. Young poult will start roosting at about three weeks of age if low roosts are provided.

Housed Birds Eat More Feed and Lay More Eggs

Experiments conducted in several sections of the United States indicate that if housing conditions, rations, and management are satisfactory, higher egg production might be expected from confined layers than from those given free range. Birds that are housed will eat more grain and mash which are necessary for high egg production.

The eggs produced by confined birds will probably have paler yolks than those laid by birds on free range. Green feed adds color to the egg yolk. The egg buyer in the city prefers eggs with pale yolks.

Then too, if the birds eat an excess amount of green grass, the flock may lay what we commonly call "grass eggs." The yolks of these eggs have a green cast and are rejected by the critical buyer, explains C. O. Dossin, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State college.

To Control Chicken Pox

Where chicken pox is present, all birds having the trouble should be immediately isolated, the house and utensils thoroughly cleaned, and a good germicide kept in the drinking water as long as new cases appear, advises an authority at the North Carolina State college. The entire flock should be given one dose of Epsom salts at the rate of one-half pound to three gallons of water. Vaccinate the well birds with pigeon pox virus, as this material will not produce as severe a disturbance as chicken pox virus in the laying flock. Where a large per cent of the flock has the disease or it has been present in the flock for some time it is unnecessary to isolate the birds. All other precautions should be taken for control.

Bloody Droppings

It is said that a dog's nose is his thermometer; if you want to test his health, put your hand against the tip of his nose which is always cold if he is well, and warm if he is sick. Poultry, too, have a thermometer—it is their droppings. If you want to gauge the health of your poultry flock, take a look at their droppings each morning while they are still fresh. They tell you the story, and sometimes it is a sad one. In your baby chick droppings, look for bloody droppings, and if you find them, the chances are one of three things is the matter with them—worms, crowding, or coccidiosis.—Missouri Farmer.

Poult on Range

After poult are put on range, management consists mainly of keeping the hoppers full of mash and grain, the watering tanks full of water, and watching for signs of disease, advises an authority in the Missouri Farmer. A good growing mash with a protein content of approximately 25 per cent should be supplied, together with a grain ration consisting of one-half cracked corn, one-fourth whole wheat, and one-fourth whole barley. Droppings under the roosts should be inspected each morning for signs of worms and disease.

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

We Know How to Spend Only the Electric Chair Anglo-French Rift Surprise for Blue Eagle

Uncle Sam is learning to spend. A few lines tell you that the Bankhead bill, making the government guarantee a loan of one thousand million dollars to help tenant farmers buy their farms, is passed. No fuss or excitement about it.

Senator King wanted to cut the one thousand millions to two hundred millions, but was "shouted down."

Do you recall the excitement when Theodore Roosevelt wanted to build the Panama canal for two or three hundred millions?

Now "one billion" is almost "small change."

Some young criminals, apparently, can be adequately managed only by the electric chair. In their case it seems useless to talk of reform, or "another chance." They are distinctly of the rattlesnake class.

Consider a twenty-five-year-old machinist, captured in Peoria, who confessed to murder when the clothing of a dead girl was tossed into his lap. "Yes, I did it," he sobbed. This young murderer kept a diary, which in one month recorded 18 attacks on young women. The electric chair should cure his sobbing.

In the lute of Anglo-French friendship and understanding there comes a rift, wide enough to let a coach and four drive through. England, dealing directly with Germany and Hitler, now rejects the French suggestion of a "consultative pact," which would compel Britain to consult France before reaching any important diplomatic conclusions.

That ought to interest this country, which agreed to consult everybody on earth before building more ships, or tilting its big guns to the most effective angle.

It is stated, bluntly, by British officials: "Britain is placing greater stress on friendly co-operation with Germany, closer consultations with the British dominions, and a steady drift toward co-operation with the United States."

News from the Department of Commerce would surprise the recent deceased Blue Eagle, and others: "Business shows sharp upturn throughout country since death of Blue Eagle."

This is the skeleton announcement; the details show retail sales increasing, in spite of abominable spring weather, in some of the big cities.

Union labor demands that all United States railroads be nationalized, owned by the people, run by the government. Reason? Private owners do not know how to run them. The roads would be bought, not confiscated, presumably, which would mean twenty to thirty more billions of national debt.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Laura La Plante—surely you know her—after work on the set near Monte Carlo's gambling room dressed up and presented themselves for an evening's entertainment.

The doorkeeper said bluntly: "You work in Monaco, so you may not enter the gambling rooms. That's the rule." To their amazement they did not enter the gambling rooms, although young Mr. Fairbanks is said to have threatened to buy the whole institution.

Monte Carlo wisdom is in that rule. The Casino spreads money among Monaco's inhabitants, but will not take the inhabitants' money, and so avoids trouble.

Another wise ruler is Mr. Bradley, who owns the tourists' "wide open" gambling house at Palm Beach, but will not allow natives to lose in his place. When you gamble, you know you lose.—If you do not know it, try.

Mussolini has a habit, annoying to Britons especially, of digging up past history. He is expected to tell the British: "I want a protectorate over Ethiopia, with a free hand, and I invite you to remember what happened to Germany's colonies after the war. You promised to give Italy her share if she joined the allies, which she did. The war ended, and you British gobbled up all the German colonies worth having."

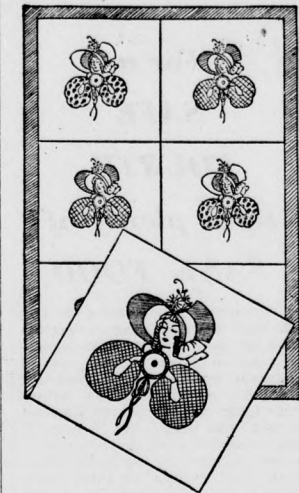
Sheriff Miller of Martinez, Calif., knows that the weakest thing in superstition is his mind. Attack that and you have him. Anacleto Torrest said he had not killed Area Cabrera. In a locked drawer in a cell occupied by Torrest the sheriff concealed a loud speaker, muffled to make it sound ghostly, and continually Torrest, not knowing whence it came heard a voice saying in Spanish: "You killed me. I am Area's ghost. You had better confess. You know you killed me."

Torrest thought it unwise to ignore the advice of a ghost and confessed accordingly.

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COLOR AND LIFE IN "POSTER GIRL"

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



If you want to make a quilt with lots of color and life, the "Poster Girl" will be your selection. The quilt shown above is made from block number 95-A, which is one of the six different girls in which this assortment comes. Make the quilt either by using all the blocks of one design or assorted. The blocks are stamped on white 18-inch squares, and the applique material is stamped with the necessary designs and cutting lines. Twelve 18-inch blocks are generally used for one quilt. With twelve 18-inch blocks, 4-inch strips between blocks and a 9-inch border all around, allowing 1/4 inch for



seams, the finished quilt will measure about 77 by 98 inches. Four yards of 36-inch material is sufficient for border and strips.

Send 15 cents to our quilt department for one block No. 95-A like the above. Make this up. You will like the beauty of design and can then decide what designs you want. A picture of the six designs will be mailed with your order, from which to select. Price per set of six stamped blocks with applique patches 75c postpaid.

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Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Critic's Status

The quality of a critic is best to be appraised by the quality of his enemies.—George Jean Nathan.



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The Campbell Press and The Valley Echo
Published Every Thursday at Campbell, California, by
HARRY C. SMITH
WILLIAM OLSEN Advertising Director
Entered as second class matter Sept. 30, 1904 at the Postoffice
at Campbell, Calif., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Subscription, \$1.50 year in advance. Advt. Rates on Application.
Member California State Press Ass'n.

WHO WEARS THE COOLIDGE MANTLE?

Suppose Calvin Coolidge were alive today and interested, as he would have been, in the nation's welfare. Suppose he should be waited upon by prominent men, regardless of party lines, who believe in the preservation of the constitution and the salvation of the country from theorists and the dreamers of strange dreams. Suppose they should say to him:

"The United States has been passing through a serious depression which, in our opinion, could have been made to yield to recovery much quicker had we a practical government in Washington; had the Democratic party stuck to its 1932 platform instead of repudiating much of it and running after false gods. We have been trying to spend ourselves into prosperity. We are piling up the public debt in an alarming manner. We cannot continue without plunging over the precipice of bankruptcy or resorting to disastrous inflation.

"We have gone in for regimentation, for virtual dictatorship, only partially halted by the supreme court. We are threatened with schemes for revising the constitution, which has been our firm foundation all these years, and for depriving the states of many of their rights. We are facing a crisis in the history of the nation. Isn't it your duty to lead us out of the morass, frustrate the machinations of the New Dealers and restore to us our birthright?"

What, think you, would be the reply of Calvin Coolidge? He is not here to tell us, but we can imagine him taking the broad view of national safety. He might respond: "It is true that a crisis is upon us and that the election of next year is of vital importance. It is so important that it transcends all questions of party alignment. If I am to lead you it must be with the perfect understanding that, if elected president, it will not be as a partisan, but as a citizen of the United States representing the country as a whole. I shall not recognize party lines. I shall recognize only the grave issues involved, the principles laid down in the constitution, the preservation of the people from the dangers that confront them."

Calvin Coolidge is dead. But surely somewhere in this nation there lives an American who can serve it as he would serve it. That man should be found. And it is not party, but security, that is the essential thing.

Coalition is in the air. May it discover a safe and sound landing field!—*Philadelphian Inquirer.*

HIGH PRICES

Says the Alexander Hamilton Institute: "The effects of the supreme court's decision invalidating the NRA which may be viewed as salutary are the removal of influences which tend either to maintain an uneconomically high cost level or an uneconomically restricted output. Their removal ought to conduce to the more desirable road to improved purchasing power—a business revival.

"The trouble with much of the recovery effort put forth has been the mistaking of the symptom for the disease—of the reflection for the reality. A price rise can, of course, be brought about by curtailment of production. This is the creation of scarcity values. If a national income should remain perfectly stable, the prices of all goods might be raised by curtailing production of all. The value of one postage stamp is immeasurably increased if all others of the issue are destroyed. But a price rise of this type is unhealthy simply because it is a rise which originates in scarcity value. The price rise which helps is one which is a reflection of rising output—not one which proceeds from curtailed output. In the former case, purchasing power is being augmented by the same process which brings about the rise in price. In the other it is not. And it has been a matter of no little concern that we have been engineering a price rise by means of restricted output."

This is undoubtedly true. The collegiate economists have been right, undoubtedly in holding that rising prices and rising wages, accompany a period of prosperity. But such increases in price levels must come about naturally and through universal economic laws. They accompany an increased demand for goods, and a concomitant increase in employment after we have reached the bottom of a depression and started upward. They usually accompany also a balanced government budget—as is now announced in Great Britain—and a gradual return of confidence because of the assurance of such a budget balance and the prospect of lower taxes in the fairly near future.

TAX INFESTED NATIONS

The American citizen who regards our tax burden with equanimity merely because it is less than that visited on some European countries, may be due for a rude awakening.

An exhaustive survey of national budgets throughout the world, made by the New York Trust company, shows that the tremendous increase in our public debt caused by emergency spending is likely to burden us with greater taxes than those of any European nation in paying the ultimate cost of the measures taken to cope with depression.

In other words, the spendings of the past five years to banish depression are likely to continue depression indefinitely because of the vast sums that will be taken out of the future national income to pay the bill! It is the old story of nations which have attempted to spend themselves into recovery—and have then found that recovery was getting farther away all the time.

Politics cannot be trusted to reverse the present trend because the politician, far from worrying about a tax-infested nation, continually wants more money for the present, irrespective of where it comes from or what it does to the sources of productive wealth.

A drive is now on to tap new wells of capital for tax

For a SAFE FOURTH serve plenty of SANE FOOD

A prominent psychologist tells us that we are going through a time of change, and that people who slump down in their chairs and worry about the future are going to be all worn out before the change is effected. His advice is to do the next thing cheerfully, and let events take their course.

One reason why we should celebrate this Fourth of July cheerfully is that the form of our government has not changed. So let's do it right merrily, and hope that it will not change for another hundred and sixty-four years, although history does not record any form of government that has lasted that long. Do you realize that our form of government in these United States has lasted longer than that of any other country without definite change?

A Sane Celebration

It is not necessary to burn fingers, blister noses or endanger young eyes in order to show how enthusiastic we are over our own form of government in contrast to the dictatorships and social experiments that are going on beyond the seas. So be sure to have only the safest of fireworks, and grown-ups to supervise the youngsters when they set them off.

One way to keep your celebration safe and sane is to devote as much as possible of it to the eating of safe and sane foods. There are few things that even the most adventuresome youngsters would rather do than eat. In order to help you with this idea, here are suggestions for a menu and recipes that will take a lot of eating and do no one any harm. It is meant, of course, to serve outdoors, but if Nature is unkind and the skies weep, it will taste just as good in the house.

Chicken and Celery Sandwiches
Pineapple Wheel Sandwiches
Orange and Green Ribbon Sandwiches
Chocolate Flip
Prune Ice Cream
Iced Sponge Cake
Stick Candy

revenue, by passing new "nuisance taxes," by increasing the levies against estates, by raising income taxes, etc. This takes money that would be used for jobs, for homes, for farm building, for industrial development and for investment in all lines of private endeavor.

The nation faces a financial crisis, forced on us by exorbitant taxation which confiscates capital and therefore destroys the source of future earnings. Only the public, which in the long run determines all national policies, holds the power to save itself from destruction.

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TAKE YEAST



Pineapple Pineapple Sandwiches: Mash two packages cream cheese well, and add one cup well drained crushed pineapple. Add one-fourth cup chopped walnuts and one-fourth cup chopped pimiento. Remove crusts from loaf of bread and cut in thin slices lengthwise. Spread with softened butter, then with the filling. Roll up tightly like a jelly roll, wrap in a damp cloth and place in refrigerator until ready to serve. Slice crosswise into pinwheels. Makes 25 to 30 sandwiches.

Orange and Green Ribbon Sandwiches: Drain contents of one 10-ounce can spinach well, add two chopped hard-boiled eggs and moisten with a little mayonnaise. Moisten one cup shredded raw carrot with mayonnaise. (You will need one-half cup mayonnaise in all.) Remove all crusts from loaf of whole wheat bread, and cut in four slices lengthwise. Spread slices with softened butter, then cut together with the fillings like a layer cake, having the first layer of spinach, the middle of carrot and the top of spinach. Wrap up the whole loaf in a damp cloth and place in refrigerator until time to serve. Then cut crosswise into sandwiches. Makes about twenty-four.

Safe and Sane Sweets

Chocolate Flip: Mix together two cups evaporated milk, two cups water, two-thirds cup canned chocolate syrup and two-thirds cup pineapple syrup, from the crushed pineapple used in the sandwiches, and shake or beat until frothy. Pour over ice cubes or cracked ice in glasses, and serve with straws. Makes eight glasses.

Prune Ice Cream: Combine two cups condensed milk, one and a fourth cups bottled prune juice, one-fourth cup evaporated milk and two tablespoons lemon juice, and beat until well blended. Beat one cup cream to a custard, add and turn into refrigerator trays. As mixture freezes, beat once or twice with egg beater. Makes eight servings.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Lillian Voge is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Dorothea Glass at San Fernando. During her absence at the library a substitute has been supplied by the county library.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Purmort are spending the week at Big Basin park. Mark is having a change of occupation in keeping the raccoons out of the lunch box.

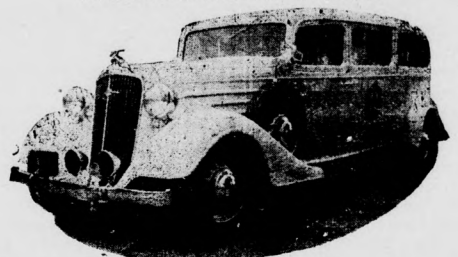
Mrs. Bertha Barron, former resident of Campbell, called upon friends here last week. She is now living in Coalinga where she is one of the faculty, but was visiting her son, Billie, in San Jose, and attending to business matters.

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Burnett's "Ready Mix" Ice Cream, 3 pkgs. 25c
Pabst-Ett Cheese Spread, 2 6 1-2 oz. pkgs. 31c
Honey Maid Grahams, 1-lb. 18c; 2-lbs. 31c
Durkee's Mayonnaise, pts. 27c; qts. 45c
Lindsay Ripe Olives, pts. 12 1-2c
Welch Grape Juice, Special, pts. 17c
Sperry Pancake Flour, 28-oz. 15c
Hormel Hams, flavor sealed, quarters 99c
Libby Corned Beef, 12-oz. tins 16c
Sperry's Drifted Snow Flour, 25's sack 1.05
Underwood Deviled Ham, 1 1-4 oz., 2 for 15c
Same, 2 1-2 oz., 2 for 25c
Westlake Peanut Butter, 16-oz. 22c; 32-oz. 42c
Folger's Coffee, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 58c
Westlake Tuna, 1-2's 12 1-2c

All prices given here to conform with the NRA codes. Errors will be corrected by sales at proper prices.

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PERSONALS

Morning Light lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold installation Thursday evening, Fred E. Jones, district deputy, conducting the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stray will go to Bakersfield next week to bring their grandson, George Walter Stray, here for a vacation from that torrid belt. Mrs. Stray and Miss Helen will take the youngster to the coast, where they will later be joined by Mrs. George Stray on her return from the San Diego fair with her husband.

The G. E. Farley real estate office closed a deal last week transferring a prune and apricot orchard on Hamilton avenue from Isabel Silva Mendosa to Rocco Mazzone.

The Drew Canning company opened the canning season the first of the week, starting on apricots shipped from the San Joaquin valley.

Mrs. Frank Weeks entertained a group of young folks last Thursday at her home and later at a picnic in Los Gatos park.

Miss Edith Perkins of St. Cloud, Minn., arrived Saturday and is the guest of her life-long friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith. Miss Perkins, who is principal of one of the schools of her home city, is enjoying an extended trip, having come over the Santa Fe, with a visit to the Grand canyon, stopovers at Hollywood and San Diego, and return via Sacramento, Medford, Ore., Spokane, Wash., and Glacier National park.

Mrs. J. R. Hain and daughter Joan of the Pinnacles are spending several weeks here with Mrs. Hain's sister, Mrs. L. R. Rathbun and Mr. Rathbun of Harrison avenue. Mrs. Hain, who teaches in the school near her home, is attending the summer session at San Jose state.

Mrs. Merlin Bohnett entertained a group of friends at dinner Friday in honor of Merlin who was celebrating another of his annals.

Judge and Mrs. M. D. Taylor and daughter, Miss Zama, of Berkeley, were guests at the H. C. Smith home Saturday. Judge Taylor retired from the supreme bench of Minnesota a few years ago, and moved to Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cramer and son Hugh returned home Sunday from a two-weeks vacation at Yosemite.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lloyd and daughters Geraldine and Georgene, returned home Saturday after a two-weeks vacation at Twin Lakes and Santa Cruz.

Rev. Edwin Bowling and family are enjoying a vacation in the south and plan to visit the San Diego fair before returning.

Word was received this week that the John Lynden family had arrived at Boston Sunday for a visit with their son-in-law and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. Joyce Farr.

The high school board at a recent meeting selected Charles E. De Selle as custodian of the high school building. Paul Frank will be assistant and have the care of the annex. He will begin his duties early in September. Mr. De Selle has already taken over his duties and will see to alterations necessary to accommodate the classes next term. Two more class rooms will be fitted up at the annex. Where to put the students is a steadily growing problem.

Frank Blaine was bested in the tournament play-off at Rinconada golf course Sunday by John Jones, Jr., in a 36-hole match. At the 18th they were tied at 72 each.

The A. W. Lantz family is enjoying a week at the coast.

Richard Robinson was home from Berkeley Sunday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson, and family.

American Trust Statement Shows 4-Months Gain

A gain of \$14,738,458.70 in less than four months is the most significant fact disclosed by American Trust company's mid-year statement. This increase was made during the period between the last "call," on March 4, 1935, and June 29, 1935. This pronounced gain climaxed 12 months of growth, which place the current deposits of this bank at \$226,776,712.71 as compared with \$206,292,753.04 on June 30, 1934.

Total cash and bonds likewise increased substantially during the past year, being currently \$144,388,924.14 as compared with \$124,020,026.69 on June 30, 1935, a gain of \$20,368,897.45.

Loans likewise increased slightly during the last 12 months.

In the year just past American Trust company entered the Sacramento valley through the opening of a new banking office with complete facilities in the city of Sacramento.

The many friends of Mrs. Horace Person, who recently underwent an emergency operation for appendicitis, will be pleased to know that she returned from the hospital Sunday and is convalescing satisfactorily.

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Arrange now to give your home the individual kind of heating it requires and buy the equipment needed while this special offer of a 10% discount and exceptional purchase terms are in effect.*

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1. No down payments, 3 years on balance.
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Nothing down and 3 years to pay apply only on a F.H.A. loan

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WANTED

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CLARINET and Sax teacher. Beginners a specialty. Frank H. Gibson. Tel. Campbell 122. 4tp

BERRIES—Red and black raspberries; black berries. F. W. Mitchell. Phone Campbell 28F3. tfe

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Send 10 cents to Coty, New York, Dept. A.N., for samples of three shades of the new Coty Lipstick (enough for 10 applications).

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GOOD YEAR

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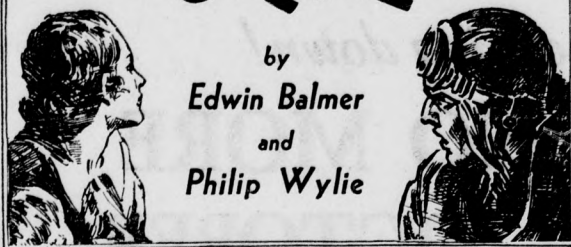
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AFTER WORLDS COLLIDE



by
Edwin Balmer
and
Philip Wylie

Copyright, 1934, by Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie.—WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, noted American scientist, over 300 persons escape in two Space Ships just before a cosmic collision that wiped out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. Soon after their arrival thousands of giant meteors hurtle through the sky, but no one is hurt. The meteors are fragments of the moon, destroyed before the earth was wiped out. A river bottom green with vegetation is discovered.

CHAPTER II—Continued

"No," denied Tony. "They want him to lead again; that's all. He's not doing it now as he did, you know."

"But he will again! They're so unfair to Father!" Eve cried. "How much more of a man can they expect? He brought us all through the greatest venture and journey of mankind; and they complain that now he rests a little, that he does not immediately explore. Does it occur to nobody that perhaps Father is too wise to explore or to permit others to wander off—exploring? It must not be done now; and yet. And you know why?"

"Yes," said Tony; for he was too familiar with Hendron's fears—which were these: since the spores of certain plants had manifestly survived upon Bronson Beta, it was probable up to the practical point of certainty that spores of disease-inducing bacteria also had survived. These would be found where the previous "hosts" of the bacteria had dwelt and died—that is, in the villages and the cities of the Other People.

So Hendron, in this new mood of his, feared the finding of dwellings of the Other People; he forbade, absolutely, further exploration.

Yet, against all Hendron's care and caution, death came to the camp. On the morning of the twentieth day, two men were found lying in a strange stupor. They were Bates and Jeremiah Post. Before sunset, twenty more—both men and women—were afflicted and, the physicians had isolated all the sick and ailing.

The epidemic might be, Dodson announced, due to an infection carried from the world and which had developed on this new planet, and which, in the strange environment, exhibited different characteristics. It might be caused by some infective agent encountered on Bronson Beta.

Was it significant that Bates and Jeremiah Post, who had dug from the soil the wreck of the Other People's vehicle, were the first affected? And Maltby soon afterward was sick. Twenty-six persons together fell ill; and three died—Bates, and Wardlow, a chemist, and one of the girls who had served as a nurse to the sick—Lucy Grant. The rest made complete recoveries; no one else was later affected; the strange plague passed from the camp.

But of the hundred and three emigrants from earth—perhaps the sole survivors of humanity in all creation—three were dead. And Tony Drake ordered the breaking of the strange soil of Bronson Beta for the first burials of Earth People.

Hendron, who himself had not fallen sick, was by far the most disturbed by these deaths that had come to the camp; thereafter he doubled his restrictions.

It was Higgins, the botanist, who at length openly defied the leader.

Higgins took four of the younger men—and under other circumstances Tony unquestionably would have joined them—and went off exploring. At that time Hendron was endeavoring to make a new set of gears, and a chassis and a body, for a second atomic-engine vehicle, using metal from the wall of the Ark; and although he engaged more than twenty people in the operation, it was progressing very slowly. Moreover they were studying the possibility of having to live all together in one or two of the round sections of the Ark during the coming winter, as it would be impossible to erect metal houses by that time; and every one was dejected over the idea of passing nearly two earth years sleeping on the padded floor of a chamber in the Ark in one great communal group.

Late in the afternoon of the fourth day the exploring party returned, plainly in triumphant excitement.

Higgins reported for them all when they halted, surrounded by their friends:

"We covered about seventy-five miles. We saw a great desert. We went into a valley where a mighty

tangle of fern trees is beginning to rise toward the heavens. And we encountered, not ten miles from here, on the Other People's road, something that will very largely relieve one of our great difficulties."

With that he unstrapped his pack, opened it, and dumped out at Hendron's feet a dozen objects upon which Hendron dropped eagerly.

They were wood, chips of wood. Hard wood—soft wood. Finely grained wood, and wood with a coarse, straight grain.

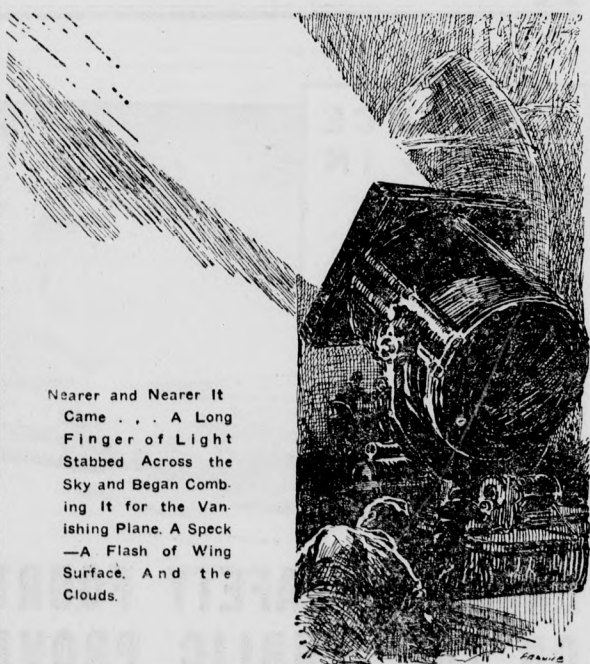
"Is there much of it?" Hendron asked, as he examined the chips.

Higgins nodded. "There is enough of it standing, seasoned, perfectly preserved, to supply us with all the lumber we can use for generations. The appearance of the forest that we found completely accords with your theory of this planet's past history. There stood a great forest of many varieties of trees, none exactly resembling those of our world, yet of their general order. They seemed to have been deciduous trees mostly; their leaves had fallen; they lay on the ground; the boughs were bare.

"There must have been a long, last autumn followed by a winter without parallel on our world and previously on this planet. All water froze; air froze, preserving the forest as it was at the end of that awful autumn when no thaw came through the millions of years in outer space until this planet found our sun."

The exiles from earth pushed close to finger the leaves and bits of wood, so strange and yet suggesting the familiar. These promised them homes, rooms of their own, chairs, tables, cupboards and bookshelves and writing desks and a thousand other things dear to their emotional memories.

Tony drew close to Eve. "We'll be outcasts no longer—outcasts!"



Nearer and Nearer It Came . . . A Long Finger of Light Stabbed Across the Sky and Began Comb-ing It for the Van-ishing Plane. A Speck—A Flash of Wing Surface. And the Clouds.

he emotionally murmured. "We'll have a house and a wood fire again!"

"We?" whispered Eve. "We? You and I? We'll be allowed to marry and live by ourselves?"

They were near to Hendron, but he seemed not to hear them.

They were all sitting around a fire on that night, after those first moments of gentleness and of affection when they had been brought electrically back to the happy past when once again their hopes had risen.

It was night, and dark; and there was no moon. Nor would there ever be a moon. They had been singing softly; and one of their number—Dimitri Kalov—had slipped away from the fire and talked to Hendron, and gone to the Ark and come back with a piano-accompanist strapped around his shoulders. No one had seen him return, but suddenly from out of the darkness came a ripple of music.

The singing stopped and they listened while Dimitri played. Between numbers when the applause died and a hush fell over the group, as they waited for him to begin again, there was a sound.

It was soft and remote and yet it transfixed every one instantly, because it was a sound that did not belong to any human being. It was a sound that did not belong to their colony. A sound foreign and yet familiar.

One by one they turned their

faces up, for the sound was in the sky. It approached rapidly, above them, in the dark. There was no mistaking it now. It was the motor of an airplane. An airplane on Bronson Beta! An airplane piloted by other human beings, or perhaps—they did not dare to think about the alternative.

Nearer and nearer it came, until some of them could discern the splotch of darkness against the stars. But then the ship in the heavens seemed to see their fire on the ground and be alarmed by it, for it switched its course and started back in the direction from which it had come.

Hendron rushed toward the observatory and shouted to Von Beltz, who was on duty at the radio, to turn on a searchlight. Von Beltz must have heard the airplane too, for even as Hendron shouted, a long finger of light stabbed across the sky and began combing it for the vanishing plane. It caught and held upon the ship for a fraction of a second before it plunged through a sleazy cloud, but that second was not long enough for anyone to tell what manner of ship it was, or even whether it was a ship such as might have been made by the people of the earth. A speck—a flash of wing surface. And the clouds.

They sat, stricken and numb. Surely, if there had been human beings in that ship—surely if it had contained other refugees from the destruction of the earth—it would have circled over their fire time and again in exultation.

But it had fled. What could that mean? Who could be in it? What intelligence could be piloting it?

The pulsations of the motor died. The light was snapped off. The colonists shuddered.

They were not alone on Bronson Beta.

CHAPTER III

OUT of the night, out of the darkness, out of the remote, infinitely distant, impersonal Nowhere, had come that humming, throbbing reality. Somewhere on Bronson Beta there were other human beings. Another still more dreadful thought curdled the imaginations of the people who sat around the camp-fires: were those other beings human?

Hendron walked up to the camp-fire and addressed his comrades. "I think," he said slowly, "that the thought now engraving the imaginations of many of you may be discarded. I mean the thought that the plane which approached our camp was piloted by other than human beings. We must infer from our glimpse of that machine in the sky, and from the sound of its flight, that some other party on earth was successful in completing a ship ca-

have survived the extreme ordeals of—space. But is it utterly conceivable that a few could?"

"In order that each of us may form his and her own opinion of the possibilities," said Hendron, "I will ask Duquesne to acquaint you with the physical experience of this planet as we now perceive it."

The French scientist readily arose, and loomed larger than ever in the flickering flare of the fire:

"My friends, it is completely plain to all of us that once this world, which has given us refuge, was attached to some distant sun which we, on the world, saw as a star.

"This star might have been a sun of the same order as our sun, which this world has now found. If such were the case, it seems likely that Bronson Beta circled its original sun at some distance similar to our distance from our sun; for the climatic conditions here seem in the past to have been similar, at least, to the condition on earth.

"However, whatever the original sun for this planet was, this world must have been satisfactorily situated with regard to it for millions and hundreds of millions of years.

"Orderly evolution must have proceeded for an immense period to produce, for instance, that log—the material which we burn before us to give us, tonight, light and heat; and to produce the people who made the vehicle which my colleague Jeremiah Post so admirably has analyzed.

"Beings of a high order of intelligence dwell here. We have evidence that in science they had progressed beyond us—unfortunately for themselves, poor fellows! Their science must have showed them their doom—so plain and for a frightfully long period—a doom from which there scarcely could have been, even for the most favored few, any means of escape. Theirs was a fate far more terrible than was ours—a fate incomparably more frightful than mere complete catastrophe.

"Attend! There they were, in some other part of the heavens, circling, at some satisfactory distance, their sun! For millions and millions of years this world upon which we now stand went its orderly way. Then its astronomers noticed that a star was approaching. A star—a mere point of light on its starry nights—swelled, became brighter.

"They made their calculations. Their sun, with its retinue of planets, was approaching another star. There would be no collision; we do not believe that such a thing occurred. There was merely an approach of another sun close enough to counteract, by its own attraction, the attraction of the original sun upon this planet, and upon Bronson Alpha.

"This must have been a torturingly prolonged process of the inhabitants here. The approach of a star is not like the approach of a planet. We discovered Bronson Alpha and Bronson Beta only a few months before they were upon us; the Beings here must have known for generations, for centuries, the approach of the stranger star!

"Knowing it, for hundreds of years, could any of the inhabitants here have schemed a way of saving themselves? That seems to be the question before us.

"I cannot say that they could not. I can only say that we could not have devised anything adequate to meet their situation. Yet—they might have. They knew more than we; they had much more time, but their problem was terrible—the problem of surviving through nearly absolute cold and darkness, a drift through space, of a million or millions of years. If any of you believe that problem could have been met by the Beings here, he has as much right to his opinion as I have to mine."

"Which is?" Jeremiah Post demanded.

"That the people here tried to solve that problem," replied Duquesne without evasion, "and failed; but that they made a magnificent attempt. When we find them, we will find—I hope and believe—the method of their tremendous attempt."

Shirley Cotton stood up. "What, M. Duquesne," she inquired, "would be the attitude of the Beings if they survived and found us here?"

"Their attitude, after awakening from a million years' sleep, would combine, among other elements, surprise and caution. I should suggest. But, engaging as such speculations may be, our position demands that we be practical. We must assume that aircraft we saw in these skies came from earth. If there are other people from our world upon Bronson Beta, we prefer to be friends with them. That attitude, besides being rational, is our natural inclination. However,"—he shrugged his huge shoulders eloquently—"it does not therefore follow that another party of emigrants from earth would want to be friendly to us. It is possible that, finding themselves here, they prefer private possession of this planet."

Tony nodded. "I was in Russia during the days on earth," he said. "Suppose that a Russian party made the hop. Since we did, why not? They worked along lines of their own, but they had some of the world's best scientists. If they made it, you may be sure they packed their ship with first-class Communists—the most vigorous and the most fantastic. When they found themselves here, what would they feel most?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STATEWIDE Farm & Ranch News.

Cantaloupe from Delano and McFarland districts are being shipped in crates to eastern markets. Quality is said to be very good and prices high.

Three hearings were held in Fresno recently over asserted violations of the raisin marketing agreement by the Pacific Raisin Company, Vagim Packing Company and Federal Fruit Distributors.

Floyd Vann has confessed to cattle rustling activities. A slaughtered calf was found in the rear of his car, along with block and tackle and a rifle. He admitted killing the animal near Los Banos.

Senator Hiram Johnson, California, has led the fight in Congress which is aimed to give fruits and vegetables grown in this state the same protection as is given other agricultural crops.

Shipments of California citrus fruit to foreign countries reached their peak last week when four foreign-flag ships simultaneously loaded a total of 172,000 boxes of oranges, lemons and grapefruit. A total of 307,000 boxes are being shipped from southern California alone.

Tehama County's 10-acre SERA garden project has been supplying fresh vegetables for the past two months to as many as 702 families. Recently the needs of 590 more county relief families were filled, while two additional truckloads of vegetable from the project were sent to Shasta County's needs.

California dried fruit interests are demanding that no quotas be set on dried fruit sent to France, and far western growers and shippers are requesting better treatment under the proposed new foreign trade agreements with France. Walnut growers have also asked for protection against foreign competition.

Walnuts, alfalfa, beans, lettuce, and tomatoes, in the order named, are the most important crops in the San Fernando Valley, according to a recent survey by the County Farm Bureau. A total of 51,983 acres have been planted this season, with more than 600 of them being planted in commercial flowers.

Early apricots are being shipped to fresh fruit markets from several Tulare County points. Drying yards are preparing to handle the apricot crop. Organized growers hold out for \$60 per ton, declaring they will dry if this price is not met. Cannerymen have been offering \$35 per ton, it is reported.

Since April 1 there have been 219 fires in Kern County, as compared to 105 for the entire year of 1934. Much of the burned territory was grazing land. Heavy rains caused the grass to flourish. Hot sun dried it out into highly inflammable material.

Tabulation of the by-mail ballots cast for the state-wide olive control committee showed that E. P. Hillborn, Oroville; Earle Houghton, Lindsay; D. C. Gifford, San Diego; J. V. E. Titus, Riverside; M. R. Bell, Reedley; J. M. Glick, Corning, were re-elected. C. J. Koopman, Corning, and Burt L. Smith, Oroville, were newly elected committeemen.

Growers and shippers have been signing the amended California Tree Fruit Agreement. The industry has been working on the amended pact for the past eight months to provide new methods of control, designed primarily to improve the market situation rather than to curtail shipments. Immature and poor quality fruit will be kept off the market.

Lord Thomas A. Duthie, managing director, Duthie & Company, and Sir H. W. Daggatt, purchasing agent, arrived in Sacramento recently to give California growers their heaviest orders in years. They are making the purchases for England. Because of heavy frosts in several European countries, greater values for local fruit in foreign markets is predicted.

Militant grower members of the California Canning Peach Growers' Association have scored a complete and decisive victory in the special directors' election held recently in San Francisco. All seven of their candidates won positions on the board. The election ends months of litigation, during which the growers sought damages, the appointment of a receiver and a court order compelling public auditing of the cooperative's books.

After a few days' idleness after the asparagus pack had been completed, the Sacramento canneries are again opened, canning apricots. The total pick for asparagus for the entire state this year was about 2,238,169 cases.

With supplies of honey from the 1934 crop extremely light all over the country, new honey is appearing on the market, particularly from California hives. Honey exports have been negligible during recent weeks.

DEPEND ON CAPE TO SLENDERIZE

PATTERN 2227



The smart stout knows tight-fitting clothes only emphasize one's generous proportions, so she very wisely depends on capes to equalize proportions! The scalloped edge of this one lends welcome variety. Just to prove there isn't a slenderizing feature that's been overlooked, the dress adopts a surplice closing in a sweeping manner that makes the bust quite inconspicuous! The V shaped front skirt yoke and straight panels are in league to help "slim you down!" If you select a print-silk or cotton—be sure it's a small design. A big design would undo most all the good work we've done for you!

Pattern 2227 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

JUST PALS

"Jackson and Williams had a terrible row last night at the club," said Wilson.

His companion looked surprised. "That's strange," he said. "I thought those two were inseparable."

"They were," said Wilson; "it took six of us to drag them apart."

Those Party Platforms

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

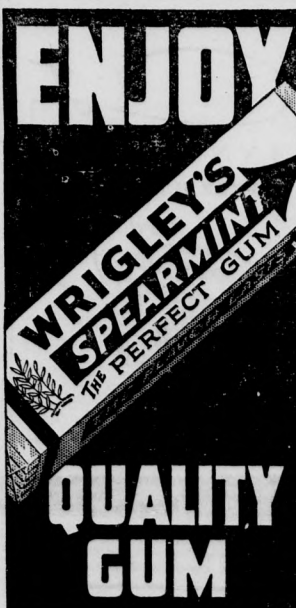
"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."

Long-Winded

Doctor—Now take a deep breath and say nine, three times. Willie (after inhaling)—Twenty-seven.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

WNU—12

27—35



Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—President Roosevelt took the country by surprise when he suddenly dispatched a message to congress asking for a new tax law that would have the same effect, although in a limited scope, of the "share-the-wealth" program advanced by Senator Huey Long and Father Coughlin, the radio priest. It may be said that the President not only surprised but stunned congress by the proposal. It was a move concerning which there has been no forecast and it has taken some research to show how it links with other New Deal reform plans. But a link does exist. Of that there can be no doubt.

Succinctly, Mr. Roosevelt has demanded that congress enact a tax law that will yield, according to estimate, something like \$1,000,000,000 annually. It is designed to place the heaviest drain on the rich, whether they be rich corporations or rich individuals. In terms, the President observes that it was a program to tax "static wealth" and increase purchasing power of those not blessed with this world's goods.

The key to the program is the tax on inheritances and gifts. These two taxes must operate jointly if they are to succeed at all. If an individual of wealth wants to avoid already heavy inheritance taxes, he has only to give away his property before his death. In the new Roosevelt proposal, those who receive these gifts would have to pay a tax upon them as they would on any other income. There is a question as to its constitutionality but many able lawyers believe the gift tax will be sustained by the Supreme court.

The second phase of the new tax bill boosts rates of taxes on incomes. At present, the individual with an income of \$1,000,000 is taxed at exactly the same rate as the individual having an income of \$5,000,000. Of course, the \$5,000,000 income pays more total tax, but the point is the rate is the same as on the smaller income. Mr. Roosevelt proposes that the rate should be gradually increased above \$1,000,000 just as it is graduated from the lowest income taxpayer to those receiving \$1,000,000 annually. There seems to be little opposition to this particular item in the bill although it is natural to expect that attempts will be made to alter that suggestion since there is a school of economic thought which insists that tax rates can be high enough to discourage investments bringing a return to the individual of a size large enough for the government to take the bulk of that income.

The third major item in the President's program provides for a graduated tax on incomes of corporations. Corporations now are taxed at the rate of 13½ per cent of their net income whatever it may be. Mr. Roosevelt thinks this basis is improper. He proposes to have the smaller corporations pay only 10½ per cent and that, as the capital of the corporations increase, they be subjected to a gradually higher rate until a top of 16½ is applied on the incomes of the largest corporations. Certain modifications or classifications were offered in this connection so that some types of corporations may not be compelled to pay the maximum rate.

The President's program for new taxes was received without particular enthusiasm in congress except for a loud "Amen" by Senator Long. Indeed, the President's message was right down Senator Long's alley. The Louisiana senator has made hundreds of speeches advocating some part of the proposal now offered by the Chief Executive.

Congressional reaction to the President's message included more groans than applause. A political campaign is due next year. Democratic leaders in many instances face re-election. It does not require the services of a soothsayer to tell you that the new taxes are hard for a political candidate to defend.

Superficially, therefore, it would seem that Mr. Roosevelt was playing bad politics when he proposed a tax bill at this time. Such, however, is not the case. Editorial conclusions by dozens of newspapers which understand the political situation in this country at this time are unanimous in terming it a political maneuver. Their conclusions are based on the fact that a candidate seeking political office can go out and say to the people of small incomes: "Look what we are doing to the rich." Thus it is made to appear that a new wave of soak-the-rich propaganda is about to engulf us.

Business interests naturally are alarmed over the prospects. Thousands of corporations have barely been able to make ends meet in these depressing years. Now that there is a prospect for some additional business and meager profits, they are confronted with a Wash-

ington program of taxation designed to go beyond the present tax burden.

It is true that some of them will be benefited by lower rates, but many economists are of the opinion that these corporations receiving the benefit of lower rates actually are in the best financial condition of any in the country. Contrary to the argument often heard, the truth seems to be that the smaller business entities have come through the depression much better than those units with great investments and great capital funds. The answer lies in the fact that in the case of the smaller corporations, the stock usually is closely held and they are units for the most part individually managed. In the case of the larger corporations thousands of stock holders have a voice in selection of the corporate management and this management cannot be half as flexible as in instances where the word or direction of one man is controlling. In addition, small corporations are not subjected to great overhead expenses like the larger business bodies. The large corporation must maintain its organization and cannot even when work is slack cut down its fixed charges such as interest on debt and plant operation to the same extent. So, there are many who believe the high rate of tax becomes a penalty, the pain object of which is to break up large corporations into smaller business units.

The Republican national committee is sitting virtually asleep, in its easy chair, but Mr. Roosevelt's recent challenge of Supreme court decisions and his demand for constitutional revision is not being allowed to die. Everywhere around Washington, opponents of the New Deal are making attempts to keep that issue alive. Their claim is that Mr. Roosevelt put himself on a political hook when he offered criticism of the Supreme court, a coordinate branch of the government. They are determined to keep him on that hook if they can.

It is interesting to note how Mr. Roosevelt, observing a bad reaction to his initial statements concerning the NRA decision, has maintained silence on the point since. It is equally interesting to note how some of his mainstays and advisers have kept the issue bobbing up here and there throughout the country. Such men as Senator Robinson of Arkansas, senate majority leader, and Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, probably the President's closest friend in the senate, have made speeches lately using much the same tone and language as did the President in that memorable press conference. Every other administration spokesman has done the same thing. These speeches together with the continual jabbing and poking by New Deal opponents are serving to keep the question before the country. New Deal opponents frankly are joyful at the opportunity they say the President provided them.

In the meanwhile, as said above, the Republican national committee has been doing next to nothing. The condition is serving to build a fire under Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the national committee, and is drawing criticism as well to Senator Hastings of Delaware, and Representative Bolton of Ohio, joint chairmen of the senatorial congressional committee. Some Republicans are saying that the Roosevelt opposition is being allowed to wander without guide or anchor and that a golden chance to gain important results is being wholly wasted, because of the inactivity of these two committees.

An old tale about the Blue Eagle has just come to light. It was not disclosed until after the Blue Eagle had been buried under the avalanche of a Supreme court decision holding NRA codes unconstitutional. The story involves the patenting of the design. Artists conceived the Blue Eagle as the NRA insignia. To protect it and prevent unauthorized use of the insignia the design was rushed through the United States patent office. The design was then turned over to an artist at the patent office with instructions to make the necessary prints required by law. He had proceeded only for a brief period on the work when he left his desk to notify the commissioner of patents of what he deemed to be a mistake in the design. His words were prophetic. He called attention to the fact that one wing of the Blue Eagle contained more feathers than the other and added:

"Any bird built like that can only fly in a circle."

To shorten the narrative, let it be said that the artist was directed to proceed with his work. And let it be added, the Blue Eagle did fly only in a circle.

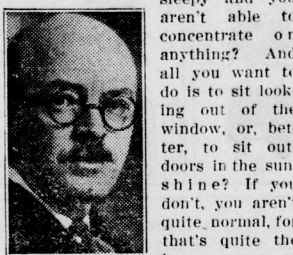
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Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

SPRING FEVER AND AUTUMN DOLDRUMS

Do you ever get spring fever when you feel dull and listless and sleepy and you aren't able to concentrate on anything? And all you want to do is sit looking out of the window, or, better, to sit outdoors in the sunshine? If you don't, you aren't quite normal, for that's quite the human way to feel at that time. And in the fall there is a period when, if you have neuralgia or rheumatism, it aches worse than ever, and your eyes, for no apparently accountable reason, seem so weak that you wonder whether you shouldn't go to an oculist for glasses? And you have a touch of melancholia—you know, "the melancholy days of fall are here" attitude? That again is quite the proper reaction.



We can't any of us avoid being part of the tremendous change that goes on in all nature the two times in the year when the sun reaches its exact period of twelve hours above the horizon. All animal life feels that change; every cell in our body feels it.

All the visible forces of nature seem to awaken from a resting period and become active in the springtime. Flowers, grass, trees, birds and animals all take a new lease on life. The hibernating animals arouse from their winter sleep.

The body seems to respond with greater ease to many disturbing influences. Eczemas and itches of the skin become aggravated. Tuberculosis is usually more active as a disease process. People suffering from certain types of goiter become worse, and a great many types of asthma and hives are aggravated during the spring months.

Spring weather stimulates us. It is nature's way of causing a period of housecleaning. We burn up and get rid of useless accumulation. During the summer and fall we enjoy good health and well being after this renovating and rejuvenating springtime. But during the cold and depressing winter months we again have so many sluggish and hibernating cells with their slow and lazy response to our usual demands that by the time spring comes around, the freshening up process has to be repeated.

These seasonal changes in the function of man are of major significance from the standpoint of public health. We have no more control over these factors than have any of the other living cells in nature. The forces of nature cause us to become good soil at one time and poor soil at another time for disease production. The season of greatest hazards is the cold winter season.

When spring comes we should clean out our bodies, just as the housewife feels the urge to clean house, and men get out the rake and gather up and burn the winter's rubbish before they start planting, and school children joyously enter on clean-the-city campaigns.

We all have an urge to eat green things at this time. Our grandmothers thought calomel and sulphur and molasses were called for. But they also anxiously waited for the first rhubarb to become long enough to cut up and for the asparagus to push itself up, and dandelions were cooked or made into a salad with vinegar and hard-cooked egg. It was really these things that refreshed the body, and not the sulphur and molasses. Today with refrigerator cars that bring us spinach and fresh fruits from California and Texas and Florida all through the winter months, we do not have the same urge for a diet change that our grandmothers did. But still, psychologically as well as physiologically, we do crave greens at this season of the year. Tears of joy run down the southerner's cheeks at the thought of "pot likker" and greens—mustard greens, dandelion greens, sorrel and thistle shoots. Even the confirmed hater of spinach will eat spinach in the spring time.

It is nature's way of getting our intestinal tract in order, for summer is the time of greatest incidence of typhoid fever and of diarrheas of various kinds.

An better our intestinal tract works, the better chance we have of going through the summer without having to spend valuable time in bed clearing up some intestinal trouble.

In the autumn, if you notice, people instinctively seek the sunny side of the street, and there is the urge to spend every warm day in the out-of-doors. Winter is the season of respiratory diseases, and this instinct to be outdoors is nature's way of storing sunshine in our bodies against the dark months ahead.

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FEW HERDS SEEN ON OLD TRAILS

"Longhorns" Shouldered Out by Woolly Flocks.

The western trail herds have not passed, but today they are sheep and not cattle, with numbers driven regularly exceeding the count of the most famous trails.

It's a faux pas, of course, to mention sheep and cattle in one breath (to a cattleman), but the former still are featured in big drives—in fact the business of sheep driving has grown, while cattle are moved by rail.

It's largely a matter of very simple business.

Cattle lose weight when driven cross country. Cows are valuable not by the hoof, but by the beefsteak, with thick steaks bringing more money. The money crop of sheep is their wool, which can't be walked away.

So today some 300,000 complaining "woolies" are taking the long trek from southern pastures in and about the Salt River valley to northern Arizona, where they will wait out

the summer at high altitudes whose ranges are not withered by the desert sun.

The business of trail driving has become a big industry. The government sets aside regular strips for sheep to follow as they go north and as they return south. Some make a round trip of 400 miles.

Trails followed are as old as the industry. They are picked originally because of advantages of feed and water, and once set by custom, received governmental sanction. Homesteading or scrip purchase of land in the sheep "strips" is forbidden. The oldest of them recently blossomed out with a shiny new suspension bridge, which sheep weekly cross to avoid wetness and possible quicksand of the Salt river below.

Following the drives demands alertness and sacrifice of herders. Mountain lions are not a myth, but are plentiful in parts of the sheep range. Wild dog packs are a menace in the Salt River valley, and may kill scores in a night's bloody orgy. Coyotes are present everywhere, vigilant to take stragglers.

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Just send the top from one full-size Grape-Nuts package, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual. "Win with Dizzy Dean," containing list of 37 fifty free prizes. And to have loads of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts right away. It has a winning flavor all its own. Economical to serve, too, for two tablespoons, with whole milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (This offer expires Dec. 31, 1935. Not good in Canada.)



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Tough Break For Chicago



By RING LARDNER



New Townsend Club Organized At County Seat

On Tuesday, July 2, a new Townsend club was formed, being Unit No. 9 San Jose, at which the following officers were elected: Mrs. Lucy Anderson, president; H. A. Butts, vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth Olsen, secretary, and H. E. Goodwin, treasurer. Regular meetings will be held every Tuesday night at 272 East St. John street.

This club No. 9 will sponsor a public mass meeting to be held Saturday evening, July 6 at 8 o'clock at the K. P. hall, 69 South Second street, San Jose, at which meeting Dr. Heddy of Oakland, who is a brilliant orator, will be the speaker. All are invited.

Free-for-All Features San Jose Mat Card

Two main events will be offered for the pleasure of San Jose wrestling fans at Forman's arena in San Jose Saturday night, it was announced yesterday by Matchmaker Frank Lowery, who expects his card to draw one of the largest crowds in months.

Reverting to more roughness which in turn brings about more action, Lowery has signed several of the toughest matmen available. In the first main event, Vic Christy, the 23-year-old boy wonder, takes on plenty of trouble by meeting Bob Russell in a two-out-of-three fall, two-hour match. Russell displayed his tactics here last week, which gave him the name of "Rebel," when he loosened up in a match with Rudy Skarda.

The other main event is creating the greater interest and has all the earmarks of being a miniature war in itself. For Ted (King Kong) Cox, who has been a roughhouse grappler here as long as wrestling has been in San Jose, will meet none other than "Wee Willie" Davis, who stands 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs over 250 pounds.

The pair will meet in a one-fall, no time limit match, with nothing barred except the strangle hold. It is a match that everyone is looking forward to and was secured only

If You Were a Cow



If you were a cow, and took an interest in the good, rich milk for which people feed you and pamper you to furnish, you might be puzzled by the growing change in the way in which it reaches the public. It reaches them, of course, principally in bottles or bought at a store, but the per capita consumption of evaporated milk has doubled since 1920, while the consumption of bottled and market milk or cream has remained at a standstill during the same period. Perhaps cows are not interested in the milk after they have been relieved of it, but, as a matter of fact, you are not a cow, and the subject of milk ought to interest you a great deal. And, since the consumption of evaporated milk has grown rapidly, you ought to be interested in just what sort of milk this is.

What the Doctors Say

Among the statements about evaporated milk which the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association has accepted according to Hygeia, the health magazine published by that Association, are the following:

"Evaporated milk is pure, fresh cow's milk with approximately 60 percent of the water removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. It is not a patented or proprietary food but a staple commodity."

"Evaporated milk is sterile and therefore is the safest milk obtainable."

"Evaporated milk is equal to pasteurized milk in all important food values; it supplies those vitamins which milk can be depended on to supply."

"Evaporated milk is more speedily digested than raw or pasteurized milk or milk boiled only a short time."

"The uniform composition of evaporated milk is a tremendous help in infant diets, since the baby's delicate stomach is so easily disturbed."

after several weeks of wrangling between the pair and Lowery. Two other bouts will complete the card



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Nora Brydon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Brydon, entertained a group of friends at a party on her birthday Wednesday. Games were enjoyed during the afternoon and refreshments were served by Mrs. Brydon.

A group of young friends gathered at the Dan Clark home Wednesday in honor of the birthday of young Danny Clark. Games and refreshments were enjoyed.

Mrs. George Marsh of Ojai is visiting friends here, staying with Mrs. Ellen R. Smith during the absence of Mrs. Voqe.

Architectural Note
According to a professor, the actual roof of the world is 70 miles higher than was previously supposed. Ambitious American architects are said to be altering their plans accordingly.—London Humorist.

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Fraternal

Masonic Notice
Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month. W. E. Vaughn, W. M. T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

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Statement of Condition

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 29, 1935

Resources

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 38,260,781.03
United States Government Bonds and Notes	52,748,660.27
State, County and Municipal Bonds	17,621,340.38
Other Bonds and Securities	35,758,142.46
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	600,000.00
Loans and Discounts	95,602,285.21
Bank Premises and Equipment	992,150.43
Other Real Estate	5,477,598.75
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,040,016.11
Interest Earned but not Collected	1,165,369.14
Other Resources	2,186,280.53
Total Resources	\$253,452,624.31

Liabilities

Deposits	\$226,776,812.71
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,168,976.33
Other Liabilities	1,323,877.62
Preferred Stock	7,500,000.00
Common Stock	7,500,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,414,752.51
Interest Earned but not Collected	1,165,369.14
Reserve for Contingencies	602,836.00
Total Liabilities	\$253,452,624.31

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